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Do you see signs of a storm?

ATLANTA, GA., May 3, 1893.

England's Income Tax.

In order to make up a deficit of \$7,800,000 in the revenue for this year the British chancellor of the exchequer has increased the income tax from 6 pence to 7 pence per pound sterling. This will increase the revenue to the extent of \$8,700,000.

The income tax in England has varied from 14 pence in 1854, 16 pence in 1857, 6 pence in 1892-93 to 2 pence in 1874-75. When the government wants any extra money it is taxed out of the people's incomes.

No British income is taxed unless it is over \$750. Last year the 6 penny tax on incomes yielded \$60,250,000, and the remainder of the revenue needed was collected by means of import and excise taxes. Great Britain, as our readers should know, is not absolutely a free trade country. She has a tariff on luxuries that yielded \$99,000,000 last year, but only a few articles pay this tax.

The tax proposed for this country will not touch small incomes. It is not likely that it will affect any income under \$5,000. The idea is that it should be borne by those who can best afford it, and whose present enjoyment and past monopoly of so many governmental favors, with bond holdings exempt from taxation, make it just and equitable that they should pay it, and thus make up the loss of revenue that will be caused by reducing the tariff to a revenue basis.

Such an income tax should meet with no opposition in any quarter. It will lighten the burdens of the masses, and will not be seriously felt by those who in this way will pay their just share of the expenses of the government.

The Case of Boss Buck.

A correspondent writes to ask if "the civil service law is working to keep Boss Buck in office?" To do the affair justice, we do not believe his retention is due to any reasonable interpretation that can be put on that law. It is the avowed purpose of the law to erect in this republic an office-holding class such as has been built up in Great Britain, but it does not contemplate a retention in office of those who, while enjoying the emoluments thereof, make a display of offensive partisanship.

The intention of the law is to strip everything of partisanship, and to so emasculate party spirit and individual conviction as to bring them down to the barren level of mugwump, which bears the same relation to politics that a morphine-eating agnostic bears to theology.

Our correspondent will perceive, therefore, that so offensive a partisan as Colonel Buck is as objectionable to a genuine civil service reformer as he is to a genuine democrat. We would not be understood as criticizing Colonel Buck because he is an offensive partisan. It is not only his right but his duty to be a partisan if his opinions are vigorous enough. What we do object to is the fact that, as an offensive republican partisan, he is holding office under a democratic administration in an administration which he violently opposed, and which he is not in sympathy with. For the same reason we should not regard the spectacle of a democratic partisan holding office under an administration which he had sought to defeat by every means in his power—we should not regard such a spectacle as either lovely or imposing. Considering everything Colonel Buck has been a very lucky man. Circumstances of a very unusual character have combined to be kind to him, and he is still able to retain under a democratic administration, the important office whose power and influence he employed during the last campaign to destroy the democratic party in Georgia.

In the first place, the administration was entirely too busy during the first fortnight of its organization to devote its attention to the case of Colonel Buck. Important and powerful as he is as a republican boss, his case was overlooked by Mr. Cleveland, who was engaged in the performance of other duties equally as important as the removal of offensive partisans from office and replacing them with democrats.

In the second place, Boss Buck owes a great deal to the Columbian exposition and to the various ceremonies preliminary to that affair. He may think

his stars that Mr. Cleveland was called to New York to witness the naval review, and then to Chicago to set the wheels of the machinery in motion. Boss Buck may congratulate himself that in the midst of all the hurlyburly and confusion of the hour, he has been forgotten.

When the president returns to the white house and has had time to shake off the fatigue of travel, Boss Buck's time will be out. He has been having a picnic in democratic meadows; but his time is up. Mr. Cleveland's attention has been called to his case, and there is nothing in the civil service law to save him.

Boss Buck will have to go!

The Aluminum Age.

A brief special in Monday's Constitution gave an interesting account of the great aluminum industry now in full blast at North Rome.

It seems that the reduction works at this point are the largest in the world, and the daily output is two and a half tons. Aluminum is the most marvelous metal in existence. It is extracted or reduced from common red clay, and our hills contain an inexhaustible supply of it. A few years ago it cost \$10 a pound to produce it, but under a new process it is produced for a few cents a pound, with a prospect of becoming still cheaper.

Heretofore it has been believed that nothing could ever take the place of iron, but this beautiful silvery metal is easily the superior of iron and steel in every respect. It is infinitely lighter and stronger, more penetrative than steel, and more easily worked. It is just the metal that is needed for building bridges, railway cars, ships, and even houses and all kinds of furniture and implements.

It is very likely that Georgia will be one of the great aluminum centers of the world. The experts who have prospected in every section for the best bauxite fields are satisfied with those found in this state, and especially with those in our northern counties.

The development of this great industry and the revolution it will make in almost every line of constructive work will be a notable feature of our material progress for a long time to come, and it cannot fail to give a wonderful impetus to our prosperity. The new metal, as yet, is a mystery to most people, with the exception of scientists and experts. The masses generally know very little about it, and seem to regard it more as a curiosity than anything else. But we move rapidly in these days, and in the course of a few years we may expect to see all around us the glittering output of our red hills taking the place of wood and iron in every product of man's handiwork in which beauty, strength, lightness and durability are required.

The aluminum age is here, and it promises more for human progress than anything that has challenged attention for a generation or so, with the exception, of course, of electricity. These are not fanciful speculations; they are solid facts.

A Worried Contemporary.

The Springfield Republican is inclined to think that the time has come for an extra session of congress, and it is led to this view by some remarks attributed to Mr. Carlisle to the effect that he is "opposed to a free use of the government credit at present because it might tend to impede any movement for the repeal of the silver purchase act."

Of course Mr. Carlisle never said any such thing. Whatever else the republicans and the goldolators may say about him, they cannot say that he lacks ability or honesty of purpose. This particular slander not only credits him with a lack of intelligence, but classes him as an intriguer, and it is a part that he has never played as yet. His failure to knuckle to the Wall street bond conspirators is responsible for the invention which we have quoted.

Mr. Carlisle does not issue bonds for two reasons: First, because there is no law for it, and, second, because there is no occasion for it. He has destroyed utterly the myth that there is something sacred about the gold reserve. He has not only paid it out freely for greenbacks, but in order to convince Wall street of its folly, has so construed the silver purchase act that every dollar of the reserve can be railroaded out of the treasury at the pleasure of those who hold silver notes. Wall street has given it.

The Springfield Republican, we are surprised to see, deals with the slander against Mr. Carlisle as if it were true, but says that there ought to be an extra session of congress at once. We agree with our contemporary that congress ought to be called together at once.

It is a co-ordinate branch of the government, and it would be well for those who are making such tremendous efforts to dislocate our currency system to find out in an authoritative way what the representatives of the people think about the situation.

As to the repeal of the Sherman law, that can be brought about as soon as congress meets, provided the gold sharks and the money lenders are willing to assent to substitute legislation in the interests of the people for whose use and benefit the currency is supposed to be issued.

But all talk about forcing the repeal by delay or by any other method than that which provides for substitute legislation is nonsense. The more the wreckers and the money sharks show their teeth the more settled the purpose of the people's representatives will become. Gold can be sent to a premium any day that the northeastern gold bugs desire it. The track is clear for them. They have it in their power to create a panic. But the people are not to be turned from their firm purpose, and, in the end they will triumph.

In the "White City."

The story in our news columns of the opening days of the world's fair has been followed with intense interest by hosts of readers, but such a picturesque theme is beyond the resources of plain prose.

John J. Ingalls, in his description of the "White City," masses his facts so that they make a brilliant and impressive epitome. He tells us how a barren waste of sand in the course of a few months was transformed into a vision of beauty with 633 acres covered with

domes, towers, piazzas, pavilions, fountains, arcades, palaces and temples, an aggregation of structures more vast, majestic and beautiful than the hand of man ever reared before within the limits of one square mile.

Here the spectator sees the architecture of every age, Doric, Ionic and Corinthian, the classic and composite, with a wilderness of statues and courts and avenues in which Roman conquerors might have assembled their armies, and lagoons bearing the gondolas of Venice. The cost of all this, with maintenance for six months, and other necessary expenses, will be \$30,000,000, and when it is stated that the visitors will spend \$70,000,000 in travel and subsistence, the magnitude of the financial part of the business will be appreciated.

This triumph of human genius marshals before us the streets, houses, civilization, skill and ingenuity of all the nations of the earth. It is like making a tour of the globe to take a leisurely walk through the "White City." In this strain the eloquent Ingalls sings the praises of the great Columbian exposition, and those who read our story of its opening will catch something of his enthusiasm.

State Banks of Issue.

If the democratic platform is to be carried out as thoroughly as the people desire the democratic majority in congress should be prepared to repeal the 10 per cent prohibitory tax on the circulation of state banks. The recommendation to this effect made by the democratic party at Chicago amounts to a command to the majority in congress, and it is regarded by the people as a definite and an important feature of the programme of financial relief and reform.

The repeal of this tax will open a new and an inviting field to those institutions, which operating under the national banking laws, have been compelled to contract and call in their notes because the basis of circulation—government bonds—has become too costly to yield a profit. In order to take advantage of the circulation clause, the banks are compelled to lock up in the treasury as much money as their currency circulation amounts to, and the benefit to the people and to business is inappreciable.

Whenever the statement is made that the people need more money, the northeastern financiers are in the habit of parading the fact that it is credit and not money that transacts the business of the country. We are told that 92 per cent of all business transactions represent credit, while only 8 per cent represents cash. The northeastern financiers deal in such smooth statements and opinions that it is difficult to say whether they regard government notes as cash or credit. We presume they would say a bank draft represents credit, but it is as close to cash as a treasury note.

However, leaving such considerations out of view, we are led to believe that credit is regarded by these financiers as a very big thing. The fact is important, for it becomes, when rightly understood and applied, an important argument in favor of state banks of issue. If credit is of such importance in the business world, why should it not be utilized in the south and west for all it is worth. In the northeast a system of trade and commercial credits has been built up which practically abolishes cash. It has been built up to fit the conditions of trade and commerce there, and it disposes of many troublesome and cumbersome problems.

This being the case, why should not the people of the south and west, or wherever there is a chronic scarcity of cash, and a consequent depression of business energies, be permitted to establish a system whereby their own credit may be utilized and profitably employed? What safer or more convenient shape can this credit take than state bank notes based on local bonds or some other available and convertible security? If this form of credit is satisfactory to any state or section, what right have New York or Boston financiers to protest against its employment? There is plenty of money in these cities and in other financial centers to the north of us, but that fact doesn't help the situation here a particle. A man who has plenty of money within reach is apt to conclude that there is inflation in the land; but what right has he to protest or even to indulge in criticism, when a person less favorably situated proposes to tide over hard times by utilizing his credit?

We can never hope to understand the eminent financial writers who in one breath extol credit, and, in the next, declare that a form of it as old as commerce itself, is in the nature of wild-cat.

The Law and the Railroads.

In his letter, printed in yesterday's Constitution, Chairman Trammell, of the railroad commission, takes up the recent card of Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, and says:

As to the informal reference made by Mr. Jordan, I have only this to say, that I have a sort of doubt, but that the people of Georgia are entirely satisfied with the law which requires the railroads to pay taxes as other people do, and with the law which requires the railroads to build crossings over the roads, just as any citizen would have to do; and also with the law requiring the railroads to provide proper depot facilities for the convenience and comfort of the patrons of the road, and for the safety and protection of commodities shipped over their roads, and that the many other acts of the legislature of which Mr. Jordan complains of being informal and oppressive to the railroads, but which seem to me to be as just and proper, and those specially referred to.

It strikes us that Mr. Jordan and other railroad men, when they speak of informal legislation, are not referring to the requirements of our laws in the matter of crossings, bridges, depot facilities, and a just and proportionate share of taxes. The existing laws of Georgia are not of such a character as to justify the apprehension and uneasiness so generally felt in railroad circles, and it is probable that this feeling is caused, not so much by our legislation actually embodied in the form of statutes, as by the dread of extreme legislation, inspired by efforts of the past.

This is a reasonable surmise, and it must be admitted that in the recent past some of the legislation proposed and discussed was well-calculated to alarm those having investments in railroad property. We are encouraged to believe that we have left the wild era

of anti-railroad legislation behind us. From the very first, The Constitution has stoutly opposed anything that savored of injustice and oppression in this matter. With a railroad commission, equal in public spirit, integrity and ability to any in the country, there is no good reason why the legislature should be constantly tampering with the railroad problem. The differences between the public and our transportation lines would be satisfactorily adjusted if left to the commission, and in point of fact that body was organized with this purpose in view.

Let the commission go ahead and do its work without any further legislative railroad tinkering and all will be well. But it will unsettle and alarm other business interests besides those of railroads, if some of our lawmakers continue at each session of the general assembly to formulate bills whose practical operation would bankrupt the roads and cause capital and enterprise to refuse to cross our borders.

We have good laws at present and a good railroad commission. Why not let well enough alone, and avoid any fanciful experiments?

Everything is ready for Mr. Cleveland to press the button that will set in motion the machinery to oust Buck.

Bismarck says the Jewbaiting in Germany is due to the fact that the people "confound capitalism with Judaism." Referring to this St. Louis Republic aptly remarks that the Shylocks of this age and this country are not Jews. No, indeed. Far from it.

The Boston Herald says that the Boston banks hold nearly nine times as much gold as six of the principal southern states. Who doubts it? There is more money in Boston and New York than in all the southern and half of the western states together. And yet they say business in those cities is mainly transacted by means of a system of credit. The thoughtful reader will stick a pin here.

The administration need not stay its hand with the expectation that Buck will resign. Offensive republican partisans do not know how to resign.

Editor Cockerill ought to be happy now. He is engaged in a controversy with a Memphis editor on the timely subject of secession. If the sturdy old puritans who had their carpetbags packed to go to the Hartford convention were alive today, they'd have a heap of fun.

The New York hotel waiters have struck because their arrogant employers wanted to compel them to shave off their side whiskers. They did right. A hotel waiter without a clammering coat and a pair of flowing side whiskers is a most pitiable object.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

To Buy Back Bumpus Jones.

The Billville club's a-lost, an' they jes' can't win a game, An' there ain't no use to tell us that there's nothin' in a name;

For the boys ain't worth their feedin', an' the umpire kinks an' groans, An' there's nothin' they're a-needin', an' it's Mister Bumpus Jones! You see, he was the pitcher, an' the way he curved a ball—

Why, the Chickamauga river wasn't in the bend at all! But the club—it took an' sold him, an' another city owns

The pitchin', so bewitchin', of that bully Bumpus Jones!

Can't get along without him—thar ain't no use to talk! The diamond lost her luster—make a home run in a wink!

The boys are gettin' weary, an' the umpire kinks an' groans, An' Billville's got to issue bonds to buy back Bumpus Jones!

While Ben Russell is doing good work in Washington his paper, The Bahndreide Democrat, is in the same business at home. The Democrat is as true-blue as its name indicates.

The Old Jake's Coming.

We know, as fast as the seasons flit, And summer's roses wither, That "brevity's the soul of wit," And of the bathing suit.

The Millersville Union-Recorder shows up very brightly this week. Editor Moore is doing good work for it. It is now in its thirty-third volume—the oldest weekly newspaper in the state.

He Settled.

"What's that you're against the wall?" asked the nervous subscriber. "Ordinarily," replied the editor, "it is a shotgun, but in this instance it is a bill collector. Shall I receipt you in full?"

The editor of The Cleveland Progress thanks the Lord because he has "a printing press, postoffice, potato and pea patch and a horse." These ought to keep the newspaper going.

The editor of The Spring Place Jimplicite makes this caudal announcement: "Our devil is no longer a back number. He wiped the earth with his last week, and took the editors' chair. He's been working like thunder this week and having a devil of a hard time."

What a Cyclone Did.

A weekly exchange says that the recent cyclone in south Georgia upset things generally, changed the day of the week, blew the staves out of a barrel and left the bung hole, and scared a red-headed woman.

A Georgia editor recently bought a bicycle with which to run down delinquents; the sheriff levied on the bicycle and is now running down the editor.

They ought to get a steam piano to play the odes written for such big fairs as that at Chicago. The reading of a poem in a feminine voice to 300,000 people is not calculated to inspire any great amount of patriotic applause.

The Georgia Bicyclists.

They're going to Chicago—the Georgia bicyclists. They're rolling through the valleys and the mountains and the mist; They're plowing through the ditches and they're feeding the flocks, And their names just for the present are synonymous with mud!

They're going to Chicago with a load of Georgia yarns; They register in haystacks, take the parlor floor in barns; They're joggling, and they're bogging past the farmhouse and the flood; And they're both a-going to make it through the mountains and the mud!

The editorial page of The Macon Evening News is a bright one every day in the week. Hal Moore and Jack Pennington make a strong team.

There is said to be a man in Madison that has the longest head of anybody, when it comes to getting his money's worth of an article. He bought a dime's worth of the new-fangled postage stamps a few days ago and decided half of one was large enough to carry a letter, so he now cuts them in half and makes one stamp carry two letters.

Adding Insult to Injury.

From The Indianapolis Journal.
Mrs. Fitts—You write such short letters when you are way. I don't see why you

couldn't write me nice long ones, as you did when we were engaged.
Mr. Fitts—Honestly, my dear, I didn't suppose you would have any time to read them in these days when we were engaged you had no housework to do.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Let us not underrate the Cuban insurrection. It started with only 300 men. General Crespo started his successful revolution in Venezuela with only six followers, but in a few months he entered Caracas at the head of a splendidly equipped army.

The death notice of the chief of the San Francisco fire department was recklessly headed by an irresponsible newspaper man: "Gone to His Last Fire."

Edwin Booth was a dull pupil at school. Many of the brightest men had the same record in boyhood.

According to the telegraphic report, when Padewski gave his farewell performance in New York he "cast his eyes soulfully toward the ceiling and made a timid step toward the piano, and then the audience wholly lost its senses. Every woman stood up, ed" And then hysterical sobbing mob of women followed the player to the door of his dressing room and posed and languished and nearly fainted on the spot.

One of the largest farms this side of the Rocky mountains, according to a recent bulletin of the West Virginia experimental station, is to be found on the foothills of the Blue Ridge in Jefferson county, of that state. In 1887 Becker Brothers set out 33,000 peach trees, since which time eight adjoining tracts have been added, until the fruit farm comprises 2,400 acres in one body. The planters had not stopped with peaches alone, but they have a large area in grapes, quinces and cherries, besides American and Japanese plums, apricots, Japan persimmons,ectarines, English walnuts, Italian chestnuts and paper shell almonds.

The Chicago Record gloomily reviews the work of the cyclones of the past two months, and expresses the opinion that no section of the country can expect to always enjoy immunity from them. Yet some people claim that certain localities are in no danger whatever.

GOSSIP IN THE STATE.

Here is a confident declaration from The Tifton Gazette:
"Herbert county will name the next governor of Georgia, and The Gazette will be the mouthpiece. Keep your eyes open and watch this prediction."

The Vienna Progress, commenting on the Greenville cyclone, says:
"Those unfortunate people want to know how they will have to return their property and pay taxes on it. We say, no, even if the next legislature has to take the matter in hand and relieve them."

The Telfair Enterprise is strongly opposed to monthly teachers' institutes, but The Gazette, noting this opposition, says:
"The country is being benefited by securing better teachers and hence better schools. That is argument sufficient to settle the question in favor of the institutes."

The Americus Times-Recorder makes this timely point:
"While the governor is breaking up lynchings, let him not forget to put in some much needed work on the line of expediting justice. When punishment becomes as certain and as swift as in England, for example, lynchings will be unknown."

Commenting on the splendid showing made by a cotton manufacturing plant of Augusta, The Americus Times-Recorder says:
"Thinking of paying 10 per cent dividends, and saving over \$361,000 profits besides, with which to build a new mill! Yet these are facts and figures. If that isn't equal to gold mines, will some soul rise up and explain why not?"

The Outback Liberal-Enterprise reads a wholesome sermon to its constituency in this paragraph:
"Prejudice against 'yankees' is the most senseless and silly thing in the world. Good nature and cash are just as good whether they come from the Dakotas or the Carolinas."

Discussing the immigration question, The Outback Liberal-Enterprise says:
"We do not want immigrants from the rifts of the old world, but we want honorable, intelligent, thrifty men and women with cash to aid in developing our country, come from what source they may."

The Waycross Evening Herald takes this rosy view of it:
"Cleveland thinks that Georgia has been well cared for and is wondering if she wants the earth. Mr. Cleveland is informed that if Georgia, Georgia office will just as soon be in the nation with the best kind of men and not miss them."

The Pike County Journal gets after The Griffin News about the judgeship:
"The Griffin News thinks that Colonel Beck will display ingratitude to ask for the judgeship. The effort to choke off other aspirants is not likely to be a success, however. Griffin is enterprising and she has some good lawyers in the circuit, but the Flint circuit was not established solely for Griffin's benefit."

Commenting on the animated speculation as to who will be the next judge of the Flint circuit, The Griffin Call says:
"The promise of a lively contest over the judgeship when the legislature meets, has little material back of it to justify the assertion. Judge Hunt's holds the governor's appointment, will probably be a candidate. He ought to be in all reason, if he values a thing when he sees it in his grasp. His record is now making on the bench would make him a formidable candidate. Another prominent lawyer who will doubtless be in the race is Hon. J. A. Cotton, of Tifton county. Henry county wants to furnish a candidate, but her lawyers have modestly refrained from making any announcement or taking any steps as yet."

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Athens Banner: Governor Northen is being backed up by the press of the entire state in his efforts to effectually suppress lynch law. Talbotton News: Senator Colquitt is improving. He is not yet ready to cast off his old shoes. Perhaps it is best for the state that the boys wait a while.

Carroll County Times: No purer, abler or braver man adorns Georgia's judiciary than Judge Sampson Harris, who presides over the superior court of Carroll county.

Ellijay Courier: While the press of the state is exercising itself over the case of the Hon. Dink Botts, Hon. Julius Pickett, of the county of Gilmer, should not be forgotten. He is a good democrat and deserves a federal office. Home Tribune: Mr. John H. Reynolds' interview on the financial situation was telegraphed to The New York Times Saturday night upon the request of that paper. First thing you know, Mr. Reynolds will wake up and find himself famous.

Dalhousie Nugget: Hon. A. S. Clay, of Cobb county, will be commencement orator in June, having accepted the invitation extended him by the societies at the North Georgia Agricultural college. Mr. Clay is now president of the Georgia senate, and stands a good chance to be our next governor.

Madison Advertiser: Judge Jim Brack, of Fairplay, has been justice of the peace at that place for sixteen years. During that time he has never had an appeal or a certiorari from his court. It is also using the same writing paper that he wrote his first decision with, and never wrote a verdict with any other pen during the whole sixteen years.

GUNNING FOR GLADSTONE.

Beftalo Express: If Mr. Gladstone is assassinated the inflammatory talk indulged in by the Tories and orangemen will be to blame.

Pittsburg Times: It is not surprising that a crank went gunning for Gladstone. The surprising thing is that there have not been several cranks gunning for him.

Minneapolis Tribune: The penalty of greatness is that it makes a man a wonder. In this age of homicidal crankery it is a wonder that the grand old man has escaped so long.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: If the man arrested in London had any designs upon Gladstone's life he was happily arrested in time. The entries in his notebook show him to have

been a fanatic, possibly irresponsible, but all the more dangerous to that account.

Louisville Commercial: A crank has been arrested in London suspected of an attempt to murder Mr. Gladstone. There are so many cranks in the world that politicians who deal in extravagant and exaggerated denunciations of their political opponents, merely for political effect, are about as responsible as the cranks for the crimes the cranks commit.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Lawrence Journal: Mrs. Lense says that in 1893 three hours will constitute a day's work and every man will be a plutocrat. She does not say so, but her idea seems to be that when that time comes the laboring man will also be able to supply his table with pie three times a day. The populist idea is that when a man can have pie three times a day he will not desire to go to heaven.

New York Herald: If a man has been disabled while in the service of the country he has a claim for support which no reasonable man will dispute. If he was not disabled, but has his health and can earn a living as he did before he enlisted, he furnishes his own support and that of his comrades in arms by demanding a pension.

Boston Herald: It follows that, under existing conditions, there cannot be any material increase in the gold reserve. Secretary Carlisle, of course, no longer has the means to use greenbacks, and so long as his treasury and his expenditures balance one another, he has no means of adding largely to his currency balance, unless he is furnished with the currency by exporters of gold. The national banks might combine in a proffer of \$50,000,000 of gold to the treasury, but it would not be possible to carry the tender into practical effect. Probably before one-fifth of the amount was delivered the department would run short of notes, and the transaction would have to be suspended.

Talbotton, Ga., News: Wall street is about to let the kitten out of the wallet. Can it be possible that the democracy and republicanism of that city shake hands over the money question? So far New York bankers have failed to make any gold tender to Secretary Carlisle. The help has come from Virginia, Maryland and the west. Even Boston is displaying more good democracy and genuine patriotism than New York. If we are not mistaken the next congress will have an open eye and an iron will—and Wall street will learn to be content with less than the earth.

MORE BUCK SHOT.

Dalton Argus: The Constitution asks: "Will Colonel Buck resign?" No; Buck's kick never got out until they are forced out.

Thomasville Times: Buck's a bad one. "Turn him out," is the cry. Buck's scalp should dangle, and Leonidas F. is pulling for it.

Gibson Record: The Record agrees with The Atlanta Constitution when it says it is getting time the democratic administration was bouncing Buck. His countenance looks tough in democratic harness.

Douglasville News South: President Cleveland should give Boss Buck his attention at once, or, better still, turn him over to Republican Roush Smith. Buck is an offensive partisan and should be bounced and bounced hard.

RIFLE SHOTS.

Governor Wilson, of Missouri: "The heartless killers of Spain robbed their American provinces openly and with no apparent compunctions of conscience, but their successors, the Rothschilds, have plundered the country equally as effectively."

Governor Penneyer, of Oregon: "The whole history of the world does not furnish a crime equal in atrocity to the demonstration of silver. Against the crime the United States congress should make a formal demand for the restoration of silver."

THE PROPHECY.

W. A. Croffutt's Poem in Honor of the Columbian Exposition.
The following is the ode written by Mr. W. A. Croffutt, the talented Washington correspondent, in honor of the Columbian exposition, and which was read with fine effect by Miss Couthouli:

Sadly Columbus watched the nascent moon—
Dawn in the gloom, ocean's waters deep,
Saw strange flowers floated 'round the wander-

WHAT WE NEED.

A Factory for Delicate Interior Woodwork.

Wagon Wheels and Axles—Freight and Passenger Coaches—A Chemical Laboratory—Will Come Later.

Also for the Making of Straw Hats.

The advantages of Atlanta as a manufacturing center have been fully reviewed.

And now comes the sequel of that discussion: What are the needs of Atlanta in the way of manufacturing enterprises and what articles of manufacture does she buy from the north and other sections of the country which she ought to manufacture herself?

This is a pertinent question and the fact that we are lacking in one or two enterprises is no impeachment of the public spirit which characterizes the business men of this city.

On the contrary, the fact that we are conscious of our needs and realize the importance of supplying our deficiencies in this respect is in itself the highest proof of the enterprise of our citizens and constitutes the first step in the direction of their attainment.

When Atlanta wants a thing—and the statement is made in the light of her own record—that want is usually prophetic. In other words, her wishes are simply the fore-runners of their own realization. It rarely takes more than a few weeks at the furthest to excite the interest of capital and in a short while, as soon as the establishment is in practical operation. That is what is known to the outside world as Atlanta's pluck, but in reality it is only Atlanta's way.

Atlanta is by nature one of the finest manufacturing points in the whole south and it is rapidly becoming so by appropriation. The establishments we have here already are strong, permanent and in practical operation, besides the variety of manufactured articles produced in the community, it is such as to include almost everything in our catalogue of wants.

Still there are a few things, to quote the small boy's algebra, in which Atlanta is minus. These wants have been ascertained through the medium of interviews with several of our leading citizens.

Mr. Baxter Makes a Suggestion.

Mr. T. W. Baxter comes to the front with the very timely suggestion. For a number of years he has been interested in the manufacturing business of this city and is one of the leading furniture men of the country. His views, therefore, will be entertained with that hospitality of thought due to their real worth.

"Atlanta is in need of a factory," said Mr. Baxter, "that will supply us with all the interior work that is needed in the finishing up of our homes. We have several excellent establishments in the city that turn out heavy work and that make a specialty of more solid materials, but the need of the city at this time is for a large factory with the facilities for turning out the most delicate work of an ornamental character and sufficiently extensive to undertake any kind of interior finish. All of the fine work, or at least a large part of the decorative material that is used in the building of our homes, is purchased from Cincinnati. Now, in view of the fact that we are growing with such remarkable speed and new houses are being erected the sky almost daily, it is a matter of very serious importance that we should have this kind of work done in the industrial enterprises of the city. We need a factory, for example, that is able to take a contract for a \$50,000 house and finish it up to the satisfaction of the builder. Many such houses have been erected in Atlanta during the last few years and nearly all of the delicate interior wood work has come from the north. This, I consider, the most imperative need of the city at this time along the lines with which I am familiar by reason of the study and thought which I have given to the situation."

Mr. Shropshire Has Several Ideas.

Alderman Shropshire, who is one of the leading wholesale merchants of the city, was also questioned in regard to the needs of the city and, after ruling his forehead a few minutes, offered two or three relevant suggestions.

You may state that a very important need of the city at this time is a factory for the production of bicarbonate of soda. This is an article of merchandise that plays a very important part in the household economy and accurate counts hardly exaggerate the number of pounds that are yearly sold in this community. There is no reason why Atlanta should continue to purchase of Cincinnati and New York and other large markets when the article can be made as cheaply and just as successfully here as in any other part of the country. The fact that it means we ought to have a soda factory in Atlanta."

Touching upon another need of the city he continued: "Now it seems to me that the manufacture of straw hats and other straw goods would be a profitable industry in this city. If there is any establishment of the kind here, why are the goods of the kind not made here? We all wear straw hats in the spring and summer, and the secret of success is to manufacture as far as we can do so profitably all of the time. Of course, if other sections can manufacture an article cheaper than we can, it would not be wise for us to enter the line of competition. In the case of straw hats and other goods, I am quite sure that it would be a profitable investment, as any amount of straw is grown in this section of the country. Our advantages as a distributing point would enable us to sell to a large trade, while we could save for the purchaser the tax of a very heavy freight. The growth of other needs you might state that we ought to have a factory for turning out wagon wheels, plow hames, and also hoe and axes. We have seen many of these articles in the woods around Atlanta and our facilities for their production are unsurpassed."

More Cars and Cotton Factories.

"We need a factory for passenger and freight cars," said Colonel A. J. McBride, "and all the cotton factories we can hold this section. I consider Atlanta an excellent field for investment in either of these lines, and with enterprising men to their energies with capital I am satisfied that splendid results could be achieved. It is right in all the manufacturing and in touch of countless plantations and of shipping all of the staple into its parts of the country why not as it does it ourselves in the production of cars? In my opinion we cannot have many cotton factories and the more we have the better it will be for the growth of the city and the prosperity of the section. A passenger and freight car we ought to have a large factory, sufficiently endowed with capital to supply the needs of our country. A factory of this kind would be a handsome addition to the city and would be a source of profit to those who invest in such an establishment."

Caught at Random.

Link we have a good variety already," said Mr. A. M. Wilson, "and the more we have, the better it will be for the city. We have the faith to believe, however, that we will have an abundance in a few years. The growth of Atlanta is on a large scale and all the manufacturing of the city are in good hands. No limit to Atlanta's prosperity, she wants will be the invitation to attract."

THE ATLANTA WGN.

The Game Was One of Interest and Was a Slugging Match.

ATLANTA DID MOST OF THE SLUGGING.

Bettger Put Up a Fine Game of Ball and Is Well Supported—Meakin Does Good Work, but Is Hit Hard.

Clubs. Played Won Loss Per Ct.

Montgomery, 18 12 6 .667

Augusta, 17 12 5 .618

Charleston, 17 11 6 .647

Savannah, 17 10 7 .706

Atlanta, 17 10 7 .706

Birmingham, 17 10 7 .706

Nashville, 17 10 7 .706

Memphis, 17 10 7 .706

Mobile, 17 10 7 .706

Macon, 17 10 7 .706

Chattanooga, 17 10 7 .706

The Atlanta took the game from the Savannahs yesterday.

And the victory the Savannahs had over the Atlanta the day before was not in it.

Murray's men not only outslugged the Savannahs but they outplayed them at every stage of the game. Even in errors the Atlanta outworked the visitors, while in assists the Savannahs were not in it with the home boys.

Savannah passed Atlanta in nothing and evened up with the men Murray is leading only in one thing, and that was in putouts.

Retzger was in the box for the Atlanta when the game opened and Meakin, the man who pitched the first game against the Atlanta this season, was doing the twirling.

For three innings the Atlanta could do nothing with Meakin except secure one hit, a double by Murphy in that inning—the third. During the same time the Savannahs got a single by Manning and a base on balls for Cross, but this did not give them any run.

Atlanta broke the ice in the fourth inning and sent one man across the plate. Motz opened with a single and was sent to third by Connor's single. Lally found a hit and Motz scored, but that was all that the Atlanta got in that inning.

Savannah saw Atlanta's line in the fourth and went to the plate, Burns singled and went to third on Elly's error in handling Connor's drive; Nicholl went out from Camp to Connor and Burns scored on Cross's fly to Elly. Then on Elly's error Connor scored.

That made the score two to one in favor of Savannah, and everything looked blue for Atlanta.

Atlanta tied the score in the fifth and made another earned run. Murphy got his second hit of the game and went to third on Retzger's hit, and was sacrificed home by Lally.

Savannah forged ahead again in the fifth on Meakin's run, which was made by his double, and Rausman and Burns's single.

Camp produced a home run in the sixth, which tied the score again and Savannah could do nothing, not even hit the ball in her half of that inning.

A base on balls, a fielder's choice and a hit gave Atlanta another run in the seventh and this was the only unearned run the Atlanta got in that inning.

Savannah did nothing in her part of the inning.

Two singles and two stolen bases gave Atlanta a lead in the eighth and she made the score five to eight. But when Savannah came to her half of that inning two of Manning's men crossed the plate and the score was tied.

Connor singled and Lally scored, Letcher and Connor scored, Lally scored, and a fielder's choice and Camp's error brought in the runs.

It looked blue for the Atlanta when they went to bat in the ninth, but before the inning was over the game was one of Atlanta's lot. Connor went to second on a double, but was forced out at third on Lally's error. The score was now five to four.

Murray singled and Connor scored, Letcher and Connor scored, Lally scored, and a fielder's choice and Camp's error brought in the runs.

That ended the game, practically, as Retzger and his men could do nothing with Meakin in the ninth.

Meakin was hit hard, and hit just when they were needed. Retzger settled down to the last inning after each inning, and the last inning he pitched very well, but the game was full of interest and life from the first ball to the last, and the end no one knew how it would terminate.

The score was:

ATLANTA. AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

Camp, 3b. 4 0 1 1 1 1 1

Motz, 1b. 3 2 1 0 3 0 0

Lally, cf. 4 0 2 1 0 0 0

Letcher, rf. 5 2 1 1 0 0 0

Murphy, c. 5 1 3 0 0 0 0

Retzger, p. 5 2 0 3 0 0 0

Totals. 42 9 16 27 13 4

SAVANNAH. AB. R. H. PO. A. E.

McGraw, 3b. 4 0 1 2 1 0 0

Kinsman, 1b. 5 0 1 7 0 1 0

Connohough, rf. 4 3 1 0 0 0 0

Nicholl, cf. 4 0 0 2 0 0 0

Harley, c. 4 0 0 4 1 0 0

Meakin, p. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0

Totals. 36 5 8 27 0 3

Score by Innings.

Atlanta. 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 4-9.

Savannah. 0 0 0 2 1 1 1 4-9.

Summary: Earned runs—Atlanta, 8; Savannah, 5. Two-base hits—Camp, Connor, Lally, Letcher, Murphy, Retzger. Sacrifice hits—Camp, Lally, Letcher, Murphy, Retzger. Struck out—By Retzger, 1; by Meakin, 3. 1.55. Umpire, Serad.

The game today was a many game of ball from Savannah as Savannah has won from Atlanta.

At this afternoon the division will not be equal.

If Atlanta captures the game, and nearly every one in this section of the country hopes she will, Savannah will fall behind. But if Savannah wins, Savannah's men will drop out of the first division.

Manager Manning is very anxious that Manning's men should win. It is now time to begin crawling up in the race and hopes to have a share of the prize with Savannah.

Jim Manning is tired of being held back and will push out for the game in real earnest. He will start this game.

Murray will present the battery he calls his "Murray's men." He is made up of happy Jack Keenan and Connor. Murray will present Quirells, the youngster three hits this spring, with Retzger down to him. That is in all probability the best batting line in the league, and if he can't win with it he can't win at all.

The game was called at 4 o'clock and the two teams will play.

Position. Savannah. Atlanta.

Murphy. Pitcher. Quirells.

Motz. First Base. Kinsman.

Connohough. Second Base. Manning.

Harley. Third Base. Retzger.

Elly. Short Stop. Cross.

Meakin. Center Field. Burns.

Retzger. Right Field. Connohough.

Montgomery, Ala., May 2.—(Special.)—The hardest part of the season fell here this morning. The ground was so wet and muddy that it was almost impossible to play on it.

Leach was in the box for the visitors and Donahue for Montgomery. The ball being wet of course it was hard to control it and the pitchers were wild. Leach had the best control of the game, but he was not able to win.

The visitors were fortunate enough to place their hits just out of reach of a

Montgomery fielder every time, and when a Montgomery man was on base he would invariably roll in front of a Pelican. The locals would have been shut out but for a single by Armstrong and a three-bagger by Donahue in the seventh inning. Leachford's work at short was very fine. A great catch of a hot line fly by Donahue was a feature of the game. The score was: ATLANTA. 10 0 0 0 4 0 x-0. H. E. 4. BATTING—Leach and Baldwin, Donahue and Armstrong.

Nashville, Tenn., May 2.—(Special.)—Nashville defeated Mobile here today in a game which would have been a one-sided affair but for the home run hit of Mobile's left fielder, Gettinger, in the eighth inning, when the bases were full. The next time Gettinger came to the bat he got his base on four straight balls, whereupon Nashville did some kicking, claiming "dirty ball," but to no effect. There was a large crowd present and it thoroughly enjoyed the game. The score was: ATLANTA. 10 0 0 0 4 0 x-0. H. E. 4. BATTING—Leach and Baldwin, Donahue and Armstrong.

Batteries—Hoffer and Somers, Sherwood and Trost.

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ON TO LOUISVILLE

Durant and Howard Are Surely Pushing Their Way.

A HEAVY RAIN STORM STOPPED THEM

Immediately After They Had Left Tennessee's Capital—They Slept Under the Same Roof Last Night.

Ed Durant and Walter Howard, the cycling wonderers, slept last night twenty-six miles from Nashville.

Just that distance from the Tennessee statehouse is a thriving little town known as Gallatin. The town is one of the quietest, most refined places in the state and the people live right within the shadows of the Capitol.

Both men were ready to leave Nashville early yesterday morning for a quick run to Louisville, which is 185 miles from Nashville. But before they had gone a dozen miles they were caught in the most severe rainstorm they have encountered on the trip. The rain came down in torrents, and the two men rested keeping out of the rain until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they again mounted and started out. The road is a fine turnpike, and it did not take the pair long to reach Gallatin where they decided to pass the night.

This morning when they start they will be just 150 miles from Louisville. The road all the way is hard and good and both riders will have an opportunity to show what speed and endurance there is in them. Durant's friends are confident that he will reach a point close enough to Louisville to call it a triumph.

The worst of the trip for both men may now be said to be over. Advice from Durant indicates that he is in first-class condition and in his letter he says that Howard is developing into a first-class rider.

Howard's friends are confident that he will reach a point close enough to Louisville to call it a triumph.

Howard wired his paper yesterday.

Hainesville, Tenn., May 2.—Off into Kentucky in good trim. It still keeps raining, the roads are bad.

WALTER HOWARD.

Hainesville is near the state line between Tennessee and Kentucky.

A CHURCH ROW.

A Leader of "Brother" Tillman's Church Arrested.

Little Sims, one of the bright paragon stars of colored society, still occupies a cell at police headquarters, awaiting trial on the charge of larceny of true which charged grew out of the alleged representation of herself as an agent of Carrie Steele's orphan home, and under such representation she appropriated to her own use.

She stoutly protests her innocence of any intention to defraud the home, but admits that she stole and used the money for clothing for the orphans which she fully intended to turn over to Carrie Steele.

It is going to be a church war when the case comes trial, and the relative merits of the two churches, as well as the church records of the two women, will come in for a big hand in the proceedings.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Hospital Trustees Failed to Meet for the Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the trustees of the Grady hospital was to have been held yesterday afternoon, but had to be postponed

HANGED HIMSELF.

John M. Henderson, an ex-Merchant, Ends His Life.

HE WAS IN GOOD SPIRITS YESTERDAY,

MORIBUND MELANCHOLY DROVE HIM TO IT

Found Dead by His Bride of a Few Months.

And Attended to Several Matters of Business Before He Went to His Home and Hung Himself.

In the home to which a year ago he carried a blushing bride and in which he has since lived in apparent domestic happiness, John M. Henderson, thirty-five years old, well off in the world, possessed of a good name and many friends, hung himself to a doorknob last night at 7 o'clock and was dead before he was discovered.

No reason on earth can be assigned for the suicide.

Henderson left no letter or sign. He was about his business yesterday as usual, and with the exception of appearing a little despondent, was perfectly at himself, and there was no hint in his appearance or manner of the awful end which he doubtless contemplated.

Mr. Henderson was in good circumstances. He has been in business in Atlanta for more than ten years, and by prudence and economy has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competency. Up to a few years ago he was engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. B. Boyd, at 55 Peachtree street, where they conducted a large fancy grocery establishment under the firm name of Boyd & Henderson. For several years the firm did a flourishing trade. It was almost entirely under the charge of Mr. Henderson, as Mr. Boyd lived in Decatur and spent but little of his time at the store.

Under the guidance of Mr. Henderson the business became one of the best on Peachtree street, and paid a good return to its owners. A few months ago the firm decided to go out of the business and their stock was closed out. After going out of business, Mr. Henderson devoted his attention to a morbid real estate which he had bought with the earnings he had saved from his business.

Of recent months Mr. Henderson has done but little work and has spent considerable of his time with his wife, whom he married less than a year ago. He never happier than when sitting in the cozy home shadow ever crept over his life it could not be discerned. To those who knew them the couple seemed to be ideally matched, and their perfect happiness was often remarked.

A few weeks ago from some unknown cause, Mr. Henderson became despondent and morbidly melancholy. No perceptible cause for this change could be discovered, but day after day it grew more and more noticeable, until it became almost decided as insanity. Mr. Henderson would talk in a morbid manner of the future and predicted many dark things he confidently believed would happen him. This propensity for looking on the dark side of things increased to such an extent that Mrs. Henderson suggested that they go to the country for the summer, thinking that a change and the fresh country air would have a beneficial effect upon her husband.

Mr. Henderson has a lovely home just outside the city limit. It is on the north end of the Boulevard, near Piedmont park, and is surrounded by a pretty and shady grove. It was to this country home that Mrs. Henderson proposed to go with her husband, and he very readily agreed to go, and the two began to make preparations for the change.

The arrangements for the removal were completed yesterday morning and the home at 41 East Simpson street, near Spring street, was rented out for the summer. Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock Mr. Henderson called at the office of Mr. John J. Woodside, the renting agent, and spent a few minutes there. The two are old friends and neighbors, and Mr. Woodside noticed nothing strange about the actions of Mr. Henderson.

"John," said Mr. Henderson, in a very pleasant manner, "I have just finished my arrangements for moving out of my place on the Boulevard, and I want you to send your wagon around early tomorrow morning to move me and my trunk."

Mr. Woodside told him that he would attend to the matter, and the two gentlemen talked over other matters. Mr. Henderson displayed his usual good business judgment in all he did and said, and after completing his arrangements with Mr. Woodside for the removal, left the office, saying that he was going home.

It is supposed that he went directly to his home. Mrs. Henderson left home about the middle of the afternoon, and went up town shopping. No one was at home when Mr. Henderson reached home, and then alone he conceived the idea of suicide came to him and was put into execution. He went about the matter with coolness and deliberation. The death he died must have been frightfully, horribly painful.

About 7 o'clock Mrs. Henderson returned. She pushed open the door of her room and started in, but just as she did so she thought she caught sight of a man's figure sitting on the floor and ran back in alarm. She could not make out what it meant and thinking that it must be a burglar, called a neighbor.

"I think there is a burglar in my room," she said, "I am afraid to go in there. Won't you look in there for me?"

The gentleman very readily consented and going inside the house approached the door and looked in. A sight that froze with horror the blood in his veins met his eyes.

Half sitting, half stretched upon the floor, his back resting against the door of the closet, his head bent forward until the chin was buried in the breast, the head supported by a strip of white cloth, the tongue protruding and his eyes bulging out, was the body of Mr. Henderson.

He had hung himself to the doorknob. He was quite dead, but that he had been so but a few minutes the warmth of his blood attested. The gentleman lifted the strip of cloth which was so tightly fastened to the doorknob from its place and the body of the suicide dropped to the floor limp and inert.

Mr. Henderson hanged himself with an ordinary four sack. He bound it tightly about his neck and placing the loop thus formed over the doorknob, dropped down, his feet stretched out in front of him. In this way his body was suspended about four inches from the floor. Death must have come to the suicide very slowly and painfully.

Although Mr. Henderson was dead when first discovered, it was thought barely possible that he might be saved and Dr. Scott was sent for. An electric battery was applied, but all attempts to restore the dead man proved futile. The body was lifted up from its position on the floor and laid on a bed.

Coroner Peden was notified and will hold an inquest this morning.

FIXING FOR THE PICNIC.

The Police Committee Visits the Site of Their Picnic.

Captain Manley and Messrs. Carlisle and Conn, of the police force, went down to Indian Springs yesterday morning to inspect the arrangements for the police picnic to be held there on the 17th instant.

The picnic, which is to be held at Indian Springs, was carried out by the committee to Landford George Collier and informed him what they were there for.

The genial landlord gave them a hearty welcome and showed them around his elegant hotel. Arrangements were made with him for the use of the ballroom and orchestra on the day of the outing, as well as the privilege of the grounds surrounding the hotel. Full arrangements for a most enjoyable and delightful day's outing were completed, and the committee returned to the city feeling confident that they will have one of the best and largest picnics of the season.

On Monday Chief Connolly placed the tickets on sale, consigning a dozen or more to each patrolman. Already the sale has been very encouraging, as many tickets have been sold. Several trains will be completed the disposal of the policemen and their friends on the day of the picnic and they can go out and come back nearly every hour in the day.

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all other medicines fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medicine. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

WAS HOXIE BROKEN.

It Now Seems That Financial Reasons Caused Him to Leave.

Financial reasons now seem to be the cause of the disappearance of J. W. Hoxie, the proprietor of the store at the corner of Marietta and Hampton streets.

He is still missing and developments since his departure show that his business was not in as good condition as it was at first thought to be. Yesterday several of his creditors applied in the superior court for a receiver for the store. Since Hoxie left the store has been conducted by the three clerks he regularly employs. Mrs. Hoxie knows but little about the business and pays little attention to it.

It is believed that Hoxie went from Atlanta to Chattanooga, where he owns some real estate, but although telegrams have been sent to that city asking about him, no word has been received in reply. There is less apprehension of foul play than there was last week and it is now believed that he is safe and sound in some other city.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Coughs, Asthma, and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

PASTELS.

There is no more beautiful picture than a pastel. Mr. Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street, has an assortment of these pictures; also, pastels, water colors and art novelties. You can get all of them this week at your own prices.

Many Persons are broken

from overwork or household cares. "Brown's Iron Bitters" rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

The Fulton County Industrial Educational Loan Association. The association will hold its regular monthly meeting at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 3d, in the governor's mansion. A full attendance is greatly desired.

MRS. M. L. MLENDON, President. Secretary. World's Fair Route via E. T. V. & G. And Chattanooga, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Pullman's finest vestibule cars on all trains.

Marietta and North Georgia railway, commencing April 24th, through coach will run daily between Atlanta and Knoxville, Tenn., via Western and Atlantic and Marietta and North Georgia railroads. Leave union depot Atlanta 8:10 a. m., arrive Atlanta 6:20 p. m. For tickets and information apply at Western and Atlantic ticket office.

General Passenger Agent. J. R. GLOVER, Receiver. April 21-1m

For Rent, second story construction building. Electric lights and heating complete. Centrally located. The new bridge on Forsyth street will soon be completed. Call upon W. A. Hemphill, business manager.

World's Fair Rates. Ask for your tickets via Western and Atlantic railroad and Nashville, Tenn. The shortest line and quickest time. Through sleeping car tickets from Atlanta to Chicago. For special rates, routes, etc., write to C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. April 30-1m

World's Fair. World's Pictorial Line, The Union Pacific Railway. This company has just published a very complete guide to the world's fair, with a diagram of the grounds and description of the various buildings, full list of all the leading hotels and complete map showing street car and street car lines in Chicago. Same will be delivered free or mailed to any address on receipt of two-cent stamp on application to J. E. Aglar, general agent, 415 North Fourth street, St. Louis. May 2-7t

WITHOUT PAIN OR CONFINEMENT. Opiates and Whisky Habits Cured at Your Home. Patients continue business while under treatment. Whisky and all other drugs stopped immediately. No treatment yet discovered does not need them. No treatment yet discovered does not compare with it. Have given special study and practice to these diseases for the past twenty years, with continued and successful results. B. M. Woolley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. cures free. B. M. Woolley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. cures free.

THROUGH CARS. Via the Popular Ocean and Crescent Route. Cincinnati Limited—Leaves Atlanta via East Tennessee and Virginia, and reaches Cincinnati at 1:50 p. m. Arrives Cincinnati 7:20 a. m. Chicago 5:20 p. m. m. Cincinnati Vestibule and Louisville Through Line—Leaves Atlanta 2:40 p. m. via East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads, arrives Cincinnati 7:20 p. m. Chicago, 1:30 a. m., arrives Louisville 7:30 a. m. Buffet sleepers from Chattanooga and Birmingham through to Shreveport without change.

PERSONAL. C. J. Daniel wall paper, window shades and furniture, 40 Marietta street. Phone 77.

FRENCH LESSONS. LESSONS IN FRENCH by the surest and quickest methods are given at the Berlitz school of languages, 117 E. Calhoun street. Classes are constantly being formed for beginners and advanced pupils; a trial lesson given. Address Professor B. Collonge, Principal.

Under the patronage of the most distinguished citizens of Atlanta, by the best methods in all their branches. Conversation. A. FURCO, Principal. 122 Spring Street, Professor of French, in West End Academy. April 27-1mo.

THE DE SOTO. Savannah's Palatial Hotel—Accommodation for Five Hundred Guests. The De Soto, which is acknowledged to be the finest hotel in Georgia, will throw open its doors to May Week visitors at reduced rates. The magnificent building is a great attraction within itself, and the view from the hotel is one of the most beautiful in the South. The hotel is situated on the water front, and the view from the hotel is one of the most beautiful in the South. The hotel is situated on the water front, and the view from the hotel is one of the most beautiful in the South.

Conductors' Picnic May 5th. Tickets, 75c whole; 25c half.

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WILL IT BE A MAN?

A Very Lively Meeting of the Library Directors.

AFFECTING THE OFFICE OF LIBRARIAN.

It Will Probably Cause Two Tickets—The Annual Meeting Next Tuesday Evening—Directors to Be Nominated.

There was a lively meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Library Association yesterday afternoon.

It amounted to a genuine session, as one of the members, towards the close of the meeting, offered a resolution which caused the eyes of several of those present to dilate with astonishment.

The resolution, as introduced, contemplated a decided change in the policy of the association with reference to the office of librarian.

For the last ten years that office has been filled by a lady, and the duties of that position have been faithfully and efficiently discharged. Each of the incumbents has given thorough satisfaction to the board, and no complaint as far as the duties of the office could be ascertained, was lodged against the manner in which the duties of the office had been discharged by the lady now in that position.

Miss Lydia Fields, who is at present connected with the Association as its librarian, was the first lady occupant of the office of librarian. She was succeeded by Miss Fannie Wallace, who was the assistant librarian during her administration. Two years ago Miss Wallace was succeeded by her sister, Miss Annie Wallace, the present incumbent.

The author of the resolution stated to the board that his purpose was not to antagonize any one, but simply to bring about a return to the old policy. It was deemed proper, on account of the nature of the office, to employ a man in that position, whose knowledge of business and whose force of character might enable him to do more successfully to manage the affairs of the association.

The resolution was submitted in writing and the members of the board, after a short discussion, decided to refer it to a committee to be organized for the purpose of making a report on the subject of the office of librarian.

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The Sensible Majority

Wearing strictly stylish clothing can have every want met at our store. We need not proclaim the merits of our goods to those who have patronized us in the past, but to those who have not we would like to say that a glance through our stock will convince the most critical purchaser that we are prepared to clothe the public satisfactorily. We do not confine our line to staples that please the vast majority, but carry novelties to suit those few who are looking for

"Something Odd."

LUMPKIN, COLE & STEWART, CLOTHIERS, 26 Whitehall Street.

Manitow Table Water

One of the remarkable features of these waters is the amount of FREE CARBONIC ACID GAS they contain, the bubbling of which can be heard many feet away. A glass full of water dipped from the waters of Manitow will be found to contain the EFFERVESCENCE of the best brands of sparkling water. HERE IS THE GREAT VIRTUE AS A TABLE WATER.

Manitow Ginger Champagne.

NON-ALCOHOLIC. A perfect summer beverage prepared after the ancient formula from the waters of the famous "Manitow" effervescent springs, with an absolutely pure ginger extract obtained from the roots of the ginger plant. It is superior to the ordinary Ginger Ale for all purposes that that article is used for. Try the "Manitow" Ginger Champagne once and you will use it always. Agents for Atlanta, Ga., Manitow Mineral Water Co., Manitow, Wis., March 25-30, cod. nrm.

AN OFFER WHICH CANNOT BUT HELP SATISFY

The offer made by us to guarantee a cure or refund the money is genuine and without reserve, the only exception being in desperately severe or incurable cases. This is no more than fair. The fact that many advertising doctors claim to cure all diseases does not make it so. The sensible public know very well that certain diseases in advanced stages are incurable and the assertion that they are does not carry any weight and the person or persons making such a statement are not to be trusted. We give the latest and most scientific treatment for diseases in our specialty and the offer we make is one that proves to the people what we can do and what we claim. Surely you can ask no more. Our reputation and financial liability cannot be questioned. We have so much confidence in our treatment that we feel safe in making the above remarkable proposition.

Dr. HATHAWAY & CO. SPECIALISTS.

Regular graduates, registered, acknowledged specialists in the treatment of all diseases of the internal organs, and most successful specialists in the United States in their line.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

Remember that we have followed our treatment. Years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative medicine have enabled us to control for all diseases of men who have weak or undeveloped or diseased organs; who are suffering from errors of youth and are nervous and impotent; the scorn of their fellows, and the contempt of their friends and companions, lead us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

REMEMBER THAT there is hope for you.

Consult us, or, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

DISEASES—You who have suffered from diseases peculiar to your sex, female weakness, should certainly try our new method of treatment, which is a new method, and does away with so much pain, which is often experienced. Try our treatment and you will be satisfied.

PHILIPPS—This terrible disease is treated by us with the latest methods, and our experience at Hot Springs and eastern hospitals enables us to entirely eradicate this terrible poison from the system. The most rapid, safe and effective remedy.

A COMPLETE CURE—Promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes gleet and gonorrhea. STRICTURE—A new method of cutting. The only rational method to effect a complete treatment.

SKIN DISEASES—of all kinds cured. GATAIRH—The treatment is mild and agreeable, and based upon scientific principles. Catarrhal diseases are dependent upon some fault in the organism, and it is impossible to cure them unless we cure the cause. It is that we cure CATARRH.

Send for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for children. The blank will be sent to you promptly. Business strictly confidential. Medicine sent free from observation, to all parts of the world. Address: Call on Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., 22 1-2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

Conductors' Picnic May 5th. Tickets, 75c whole; 25c half.

B. VIGNAUX, FRENCH RESTAURANT, Restaurant and Ladies' Cafe.

No. 16 Whitehall St. Atlanta, Ga. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Telephone 20. Regular Meals 25 Cts. With Wine 50 Cts.

Conductors' Picnic May 5th. Tickets, 75c whole; 25c half.

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Give us your boy to take care of and we will see that he is properly dressed without too much cost.

There are lots of places to buy boys' "cheap" clothing; very few stores that keep the right sort; still fewer that charge the right price; almost none where you are perfectly safe.

You are perfectly safe with us. Perfectly safe means that you can't possibly lose in buying clothing here. If you don't like what you've bought send it back and get your money. Boys' Knee Pants Suits from \$2 to \$8.50. Boys' long Pants Suits, ages fourteen to nineteen, from \$5 to \$20 in both single and double-breasted.

Eiseman & Weil, One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers, 3 Whitehall Street.

AUCTION SALE.

We are instructed to sell at auction, rain or shine, three houses and lots on Ira street for what they will bring today at 3:30 p. m.; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent interest. Take cars at 3 p. m. corner Broad and Alabama Sts. Atlanta Real Estate and Investment Co., 42 Wall street.

DR. H. SANCHEZ VICTORY 'OXYDONOR'

(OXYGEN BY ABSORPTION.) A Cure for Disease Without the Aid of Medicine.

The word Electropulse has been discarded by the inventor, Dr. Sanchez, the name being misleading, and creating the impression that his instruments are electrical appliances, which is not true. The name "Oxydonor" denotes oxygen giver, which is correct.

Also because of the many imitations of his instruments on the market and being sold under the name of electropulse. Dr. Sanchez is the discoverer of the method of spontaneous cure and the inventor of all things pertaining thereto. He has patents covering all his latest and most perfect devices.

Don't be humbugged into buying any instrument that has not his name, "Dr. Sanchez," stamped on it. All others are cheap imitations.

Buy the genuine instrument from us. Beck & Bacon, 36 Grant Building, Atlanta.

BECK & BACON, 36 Grant Building, Atlanta.

General agents for Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Local agents everywhere. Book of testimonials furnished on application.

A. K. HAWKES, MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN.

ALL OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS. Filled same day as received. Electric motor power used in the factory. MILLER'S GOODS AND QUALITY WORK our specialty. Established twenty-two years ago. 12 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. mar23-3pnm

KELLAM & MOORE, Scientific Opticians.

Make a specialty of quick work in filling oculist's prescriptions for spectacles and eye-glasses. Their facilities are unequalled. Sales room at 54 Marietta street, opposite post office.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE NOT R.P.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair; they will give you more comfort and service for the money than any other make. Best in the world.

\$5.00 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$3.50 \$2.50 \$2.25 \$2.00 \$1.75 \$1.50 \$1.25 \$1.00 \$0.75 \$0.50 \$0.25

W. L. Douglas Shoes are made in all the latest styles. If you want a DRESS SHOE don't pay \$6 to \$8, try our \$3.50, \$4 or \$5 shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitute. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when shoe dealers cannot supply you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Deducton, Mass. Sold by

C. C. RODGERS, 151 Decatur Street, Corner Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, Ga. Jan 11-5m e o d. SHERRILL & BAKER, Hamilton, N. C.

Folger & Girardeau, 71 N. PRYOR STREET.

Notice to Tax Payers

A POINT

Was well taken by a Judge in a Georgia city recently. A highly respectable and usually prompt citizen, who had been summoned to serve upon the jury, depended upon a cheap watch, and arrived twenty minutes late. The Judge promptly fined him \$50. Indicating that in this age of fine watches at reasonable prices, his excuse was not sufficient to relieve him of the fine.

This expense would have been avoided if the citizen had been wearing a Stevens Watch. They lead all others for durability and accuracy, and prices are very low. Call on J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street, or write to them for a catalogue.

look here!

do you know that there are lots of dealers who are imposing on you? they are selling an old oscar pepper whiskey that is not genuine.

we are agents for the "pure quill" you can tell it by its green label and cap.

bluthenthal & bickart,
"b. & b."

44 and 46, marietta street. phone, 378.

"canadian club,"
"schlitz milwaukee beer,"
"coulee champagne,"
"four aces whisky."

Do not deceive yourselves or be deceived. We are the only manufacturers of hardwood mantles in the city of Atlanta, and our sole and only place of business is on West Mitchell street just beyond the old East Tennessee passenger depot, where we have our showroom and works.

MAY MANTEL CO.

A Cup of Bouillon

Palatable, Pure, Refreshing and Stimulating.

can be made in three minutes, thus: take a cup of boiling hot water, stir in a quarter teaspoon (not more) of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Then add an egg—and some sherry or liked—season carefully.

The 10 lots on North avenue, Linden and Spring streets sell today at 4:30. H. L. Wilson. Be there.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes

ATLANTA, GA.,
SPECIALIST IN
Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanent. It cures in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, depression, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, quickly restored.

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.

Primary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or cauterizing, at home, with no interruption of business.

Send 6c in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references. Address: Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

Hello, 6721!

Is that Standard Wagon Co.?

Yes.

Customer says: "I have decided to take that buggy and harness I was looking at this morning."

"All right; we will have it fitted up properly, so you can get it in time for afternoon drive."

Our goods are easily sold.

Standard Wagon Co.,
38 and 40 Walton St.

Sale of Mortgage Property.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage from Mrs. Ida B. McCall to George W. Adams, dated January 10, 1893, and recorded March 17, 1893, in mortgage book 12, page 917, there will be sold on the premises on Thursday the 4th day of May at 4 o'clock p. m. the following described property, to-wit: A certain lot on the northeast corner of East Ellis and Clifford streets, in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on the north side of said Ellis street, its western side line on the east side of Clifford street, the same being a part of land lot county, Georgia, together with all of the improvements thereon, the same consisting of three dwelling houses and their appurtenances. Said sale will be absolute to the highest bidder for cash, subject, however, to a first mortgage, covering the same property to secure a loan of \$4,000 principal. This sale will be made by the undersigned.

April 24, 1893. G. W. ADAMS.

HE CAN KEEP MUM.

Judge Newman Decides That Redwine Is Not Obligated to Talk.

ANOTHER TRUE BILL WAS FOUND.

It Was Against Redwine, as Usual, Again. The Grand Jury Has Adjourned. Other Court Matters.

The United States grand jury adjourned yesterday afternoon as soon as they found a true bill against Redwine, but not until it was discovered by that honorable body that Lewis Redwine could not be made to testify.

The hearing of the rule nisi had been set for 10 o'clock in the morning, but it was nearly 11 o'clock before Judge Newman was ready to give it a hearing. It was supposed by many that Redwine would necessarily be present and in consequence there was a number of onlookers in the courtroom. Redwine, however, much to the disappointment of the curious, failed to put in an appearance.

Colonel Nat Hammond, who conducted the defense, argued that at least the fourth one of the questions propounded Redwine would necessarily tend to criminate him if he answered. He produced authority after authority, and cited the celebrated Councilman case, showing that a witness, under such circumstances, was not bound to testify.

If a witness were to waive his constitutional privilege and begin to testify," said Colonel Hammond, "he would be compelled to submit to a full cross-examination. If he states a part he must tell all he knows. We instructed Redwine not to begin to answer, and we told that he claimed his privilege. I hardly think it necessary, after having cited the authority I have, to make much argument, and will let the matter rest on the merits of the decision upon which I base our defense. However, I am glad that Lewis Redwine has the opportunity to state under oath that he desires not to testify before the grand jury, and claims his right."

"Lewis Redwine is in contempt of court," said Captain Jackson, "if he is withholding any legal testimony from the grand jury. Here is a person who is in the custody of the law and who is in possession of valuable facts, saying that he will not answer any question propounded upon any subject whatsoever."

"He is simply defying the law."

"He is willing to give this evidence to the president of the bank, and to the cashier of the bank, and to any person except those having the proper authority. Now take the first question, 'What was the amount of the loan by the Gate City bank to W. H. Patterson, on the 18th of February last? Who made those loans?' This question would not tend to criminate him."

"How do you know," asked Judge Newman, "whether or not it would criminate Redwine?"

"As special counsel for the United States," replied Captain Jackson, "I state that by answering this question he would not criminate himself."

"Now about the fourth question," continued Captain Jackson. "The answer to this would tend to protect him rather than otherwise. What officer of the bank, if any, directed that no entry should be made upon the books of the bank of the payment of the check drawn by Tom Cobb Jackson on said bank, dated the 14th of July, and here exhibited to you? He seemed willing to state a great deal to others. It is a matter of general knowledge that he has made a number of statements."

"As I understand it," interpolated Judge Newman, "there are certain questions that he wouldn't answer, but you insist that he should reply."

"Well," replied Captain Jackson, "the attitude of this witness is this: He declines to answer any question on any conceivable subject, and he is so stated. Outside of the president of the bank he knows more about the loans and discounts of the bank than any other person."

Judge Newman Renders His Decision.

As soon as Captain Jackson concluded his argument, the judge began to deliver his opinion in a very clear, succinct statement of his opinion.

"Lewis Redwine is indicted," said Judge Newman, "for the very thing embodied in the fourth question. He has the right to decline to testify if his answers would make a link in the chain of evidence. The answer of the defense sets forth that he is resting under three indictments at present. I have no doubts about the matter; I do not think that he can be compelled to answer. I felt that I was doing wrong when I issued this rule. I have this opinion, and have had it all the time, in regard to the constitutional rights of a witness."

"I don't see how I can compel him to testify; the rule is discharged."

Extracts from Redwine's Answer.

The answer says that once before and as defendant believes before any true bill was found against him he was taken from the jail of Fulton county, where he was and is still in prison, at the instance of the United States and carried before the grand jury without the knowledge of his counsel, and he is informed, and he did not then answer certain questions which were propounded to him before his right or privileges had been explained to him. Afterwards he was informed, and he believes that his answer to one of the questions there had furnished the basis by which certain other testimony was allowed to be used against him before the same grand jury. For that fact and other reasons this defendant, when he went before the grand jury on the 1st of May, 1893, was extremely cautious lest he should do something which would work an injury to himself. For that reason, and for that reason only, he declined to make an answer to certain questions there propounded to him.

He states further that he cannot say whether the whole nine questions set forth in the petition for the rule in this case were propounded to him in the language set forth in the rule, for he cannot remember the verbiage. But he submits that to answer the fourth question in said petition which is fourth, "What officer of the bank, if any, directed that no entry should be made upon the books of the bank of the payment of the check for \$5,000 drawn by Thomas Cobb Jackson on said bank dated July 14, 1891, and here exhibited to you?" meaning exhibited to the defendant, necessarily tends to criminate himself, or at least to form a link in a chain of facts or circumstances which may tend to criminate himself, especially under said indictment No. 3255 above mentioned, and may do the like under said indictment No. 3295, which is without specification, and so far as the defendant is concerned, may cover and include said \$5,000 mentioned in the check of Thomas Cobb Jackson.

The Grand Jury Adjourns.

At 1:45 o'clock yesterday the grand jury adjourned until the 29th of May, after finding another true bill against Lewis Redwine.

The indictment contains three counts, and is sufficiently large to be called an omnibus bill.

The first count charges Redwine with embezzling \$103,148.78 from the Gate City National bank between the 22d of February, 1891, and the 22d of February, 1893.

The second count charges him with embezzling the same sum between the 12th of January, 1892, and the 22d of February, 1893.

The third count charges him with embezzling the whole amount, \$103,148.78, on the 21st of February, 1893.

A "no bill" was returned in the case of the United States against L. H. Hill and another "no bill" was returned in the case of the United States against Ed McCandless. This action on the part of the grand jury is a complete exoneration of the gentlemen named, as the grand jury has been investigating the cases against them for over a month and a half.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Does what no other blood-purifier in existence can do. It searches out the poisons of Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and Debility, and expels them harmlessly through the proper channels. It is the great health-restorer and health-maintainer. It purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, strengthens the nerves, and invigorates the whole system. Dr. C. D. Moss, of Cabell C. H., W. Va., voices the experience of scores of eminent physicians, when he testifies: "I have used AYER'S Sarsaparilla with abundant success. In tubercular deposit and all forms of scrofulous disease, I have scarcely ever known it to fail. As an alternative, it is beyond all praise, both for old and young."

"I am convinced that after having been sick a whole year from liver complaint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life. The best physicians being unable to help me, and having tried other medicines without benefit, I at last took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was cured."—Mary Schubert, Kansas City, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Has cured others, will cure you



TRIUMPHANT MARCH TO VICTORY!

ANHEUSER-BTSC

HOLD THE FORT OF HONOR

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR:

It is only observing the eternal fitness of things that the largest and finest restaurant the world has ever known—the Columbian Casino of the World's Fair—should be supplied with beer by the largest and best beer producers on earth, for such the Anheuser-Busch is known to be wherever beer is drunk, both in the old world and in the new. An additional triumph for the Anheuser-Busch is the fact that in the face of great competition they not only secured the contract, but will receive \$2 per barrel more for their beer than any of their competitors offered.

POTTS & POTTS, Agents, Atlanta, Georgia

The Brown & King Supply Company,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES!

WROUGHT IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, VALVES, INJECTORS, EJECTORS, STEAM PUMPS, etc. Rubber and Leather Belting, PACKING HOSE, etc. Wood Split Pulleys,

SHAFTING, Hangers, Boxes, etc., FACTORY SUPPLIES, of every description, IRON and WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Agents for Ludgerwood Hoisting Engines. Agents for Cameron Steam Pumps.

DE GIVE'S THEATRES

Three day, beginning Monday, May 1st.

Matinee Tuesday, 2.30.

Popular Prices.—Engagement of the Inimitable Comedian

Wilfred Clarke

supported by an excellent company in the choice of English comedies.

Monday Night and Tuesday Matinee—**TIT FOR TAT**

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To him to sell trees or plants of any sort to you, your Home Nursery has everything you need of better quality and for less money than he offers. If you don't believe this call on

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NOTICE.

Correspondence is invited with the undersigned, attorneys for the owners of the property, about lease of the Hotel St. Simons and cottages for the approaching summer season. Inspection of the property and of its past business is invited. Goodyear & Kay, attorneys, Brunswick, Ga. April 29—to May 10

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